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THE INTELLIGENCER.

* WHEELING, NOVEMBER 23, 1898.

The Cubans and the United States.

The arrival of General Garcia and the members of the Cuban commissioners to confer with President McKinley and to present to him the resolutions recently adopted by the Cuban military assembly, concerning the future of the island, was signalized by an interview, which appeared in yesterday's papers, with the Cuban chief, which, if General Garcia represents the sentiment of the Cuban leaders, indicates that there have been some exaggerations concerning their attitude, and that the United States government is not likely to experience as much difficulty with the situation as has been supposed.

Whatever may be said concerning possible trouble in the establishment of a stable government in Cuba in accordance with the pledge contained in the resolutions of Congress, certain it is that General Garcia and those he represents are not justifying any such predictions as have been indulged in. Garcia plainly says that the Cubans, meaning, of course, the better element, are inspired wholly by feelings of gratitude toward the United States; that they have faith in President McKinley; that they believe in American military occupation until order is restored and a government established; that they believe this is necessary—but "not forever;" that the commission is not enroute to Washington with any propositions for the President, but only to tell of conditions and to better the arrangements for the disbandment of troops, collecting customs duties, and the establishment of a post-office system.

Throughout Garcia's statements are conservative and expressive of a willingness to be guided by the wisdom and the kindly offices of this government. If this spirit is followed out by all the Cuban leaders—General Gomez being reported already as occupying a similar position—the effect cannot help being felt throughout the island, and the problem of restoring order out of chaos and getting matters back to something like proper conditions will not prove as great a task as was feared.

One serious situation which Garcia refers to is the deplorable condition of the people of the island—the suffering which still exists as the result of four years of bloody warfare, during which the island was completely devastated, and production in one of the richest regions on earth almost totally suspended. This is a condition of things which only time can remedy, and it must not be expected that the masses can be dealt with and made to feel fully satisfied and to accept new conditions until relief from the state of affairs existing, and prosperity and a return to actual, peaceful cultivation of the lands and revival of industries are facts. These will be brought about as speedily as possible, and under their wholesome effects the problem which confronts the country and which the government stands obligated to solve will not be hard to settle.

Restoration of the island to prosperous conditions, recovery from the effects of four years of devastation, starvation, slaughter and outrage is the first thing in hand. Then the condition of the minds of the people of Cuba will be such as to receive what this government has in store for them in the way of a government and good advice and influence, and agreements which will be of mutual advantage to Cuba and the United States.

The First Cold Wave.

The fall season so far has been notable for sudden changes in the weather and the result has been, in this community, at least, many colds of a serious nature. With the coming of the winter season it is hoped that conditions will be improved. Monday we had warning of an approaching cold wave, and yesterday of a drop of thirty degrees in the temperature in a short space of time, with attendant rains and probable snow. The cold and snow which have prevailed in the northwest and the west, extending to the southwest, with snow as far south as Oklahoma and northern Texas, meant an inevitable drop eastward, and while it will be moderated some it will be a material change, and behooves everybody to accept it in a state of preparedness.

The weather bureau at Washington yesterday sent warnings to all regions as far east as the Alleghenies, announcing that the cold wave will continue several days and that measures should be taken to protect perishable goods. Gales which may damage shipping will extend along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida. These indications for an early winter, coming from the west, where heavy losses have been experienced from regular blizzards and freezing weather, are not extraordinary but unusual. While we have some natural protections from the most severe

weather, it is well to be prepared for it. In view of the present prevalence of colds, due to the variability of the elements in the past month, and which renders the dangers from pneumonia and other complaints more likely.

The Peace Situation.

The situation at Paris is likely to shape itself to-day. While the United States commissioners gave the Spanish side until Monday to reply to the ultimatum as to the Philippines, there is an impression that the response may come to-day. President Rios is reported to have said that Spain did not need until the 29th to give answer; that she would reply Wednesday, and it is said that was the reason for the adjournment on Monday until to-day.

The statement by another Spanish commissioner that if Spain's commissioners accept the American ultimatum there is no telling what the government and the Cortes will do, is significant. The general impression of the European press is that Spain will yield to the offer made by this government, because she is helpless to do anything else.

All the statements in interviews by Spanish leaders indicate that the loss of the Philippines is not such an important matter with them as is the question of getting a larger money offer from the United States. To-day may decide the question if Rios is correctly reported. Certainly the definite reply will come by Monday.

Sickness in Two Wars.

Deputy Surgeon General Stuart, of the army, in a report to the surgeon general presents some interesting figures comparing the death rate from sickness during the five months of the late war with that of the first five months of the civil war. He shows from the records of both wars that in the first five months of the civil war the death rate from sickness in the camps was 17.31 out of every 1,000 men, while in the five months of the Spanish-American war the rate was but 10.21 deaths out of every 1,000 men. General Stuart shows that the monthly mortality from camp sickness in the civil war was more than double, in some months, the rate of the mortality in August in the recent war, when the rate was the highest.

This showing, in view of the talk that has been indulged in and the severe arraignment of the medical department of the army, shows how little the present generation of critics knows of the conditions of war times, when a great volunteer army is raised and sent to the field from among citizens inexperienced in such life, unseasoned, not disciplined as regular soldiers are, ignorant of sanitary laws, and fresh from home where they have been unused to hardships and discomforts of camp life. To use the language of General Stuart, "who saw his first experience during the civil war, and is the official compiler of the 'Medical and Surgical History of the Civil War,'" "time has dulled the national memory of what happened in the days of the civil war."

In the report of Surgeon General Sternberg, recently published, it was shown that the death rate in the camps in the past five months was but slightly greater than it is in the army in time of peace. General Stuart, in concluding his statement gives utterance to the following which is every word true and should not be forgotten by the public:

"This is a startling record. Mortality from disease reached its maximum in the camps of our civil war only at the end of five months. If we count from July, 1861, or at the end of twelve months, if we count from May, 1861, when 47,568 men had been buried out of every 1,000 of strength present; or, to put it otherwise, the maximum monthly mortality was reached only after ten or twelve months of suffering, during six of which the mortality was greater than that of the Spanish-American war, which did so much harm in August, last."

In that month, the country became excited over the historic utterances of yellow journalism, with 4,088 deaths per 1,000, and the morale of the army became broken by making the volunteer believe that never in the history of armies had the disease from disease as he and his companions had suffered. Yet thirty-seven years ago, the flower of the manhood of this country, after months of deadly losses, suffered in April, 1862, more than twice the loss incurred in August, last, and instead of going home on sick furloughs, they grided up their loins for the attack on Richmond, by way of the Peninsula."

There is a lesson here for the carping critics and the sensational newspapers that contributed so much to unduly exciting the public, and deliberately ignored the facts of history and the statistics of armies of our own and other nations in the world. The rebuke was deserved on the part of the sensationalists and the partisan critics who were so inconsiderate or so malicious as to attempt to prejudice the people against the conduct of this phase of the war, regardless of circumstances and conditions prevailing in a contest thrust suddenly on the country.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie telegraphs hearty commendation to Governor Pingree, of Michigan, and ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, for the stand they have taken against the acquisition of the Philippines, and declares that, now that these two statesmen have spoken out, all others who hold similar views will speak out, implying that they are great leaders of thought in the country. Mr. Carnegie himself is respected by the entire country for his high character, and his views on public questions are always respected, but we fear when he permits himself to acknowledge such a man as Altgeld, whom two years since he was denouncing as a rank demagogue, whose doctrines and teachings were dangerous to the welfare of the United States, its honor and integrity, as a leader, and commends his harangues which are inspired by partisan malice, he is in danger of weakening his own efforts against the administration policy.

A correspondent of the Register suggesting a choice for mayor on the Democratic ticket, credits to James Russell Lowell the lines beginning—
"God give us men—the times demand
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith
and willing hands," &c.

We trust our friend is more familiar with the merits of his candidate than he is with the identity of the author of the poem. Josiah G. Holland ("Timothy Titeomb") is usually regarded as having written the lines quoted.

A New York paper professes to give a forecast of President McKinley's annual message to Congress. It is much easier

for a yellow journal correspondent to sit down and write from his imagination a forecast of a presidential message which has not yet been written, or which, if it has, has not been inspected by newspaper reporters, and will not be until it is made public in the senate and house, than it is for him to tell the truth.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The gentlemen on the opposition benches who are criticizing the operations of the Dingley law because, as they claim, it does not produce enough revenue, should not commit themselves too far. The Republican party has never failed to meet emergencies along the revenue line, and the gentlemen on the opposition benches are likely to be complaining next year because we have a surplus that they are not allowed to disburse.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Miss Jessie Schley in a public letter says she ended the war by going to Madrid and appealing to the queen regent. Without wishing to detract from Miss Schley's work we still think some credit is due to one Dewey and one other Schley.—Chicago Daily News.

And now it's up to General Toral to report on the mistakes of the campaign at Santiago.—Detroit Journal.

The discovery of some new and interesting game fish in the Philippines might reconcile ex-President Cleveland to the acquisition of them.—Washington Star.

By the acquisition of the island of Guam, which comes to it as a result of the war with Spain, the United States gains a scrap of territory which is insignificant in itself, yet provides another vantage point from which to command the Pacific.—Chicago Record.

The Evening Telegraph is slightly mistaken in asserting that "the Republican majority in Congress owed the wind in forcing the admission of Utah." The bill for the admission of Utah was introduced by a Democrat and reported by a Democratic committee, of which Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, was chairman, and passed by a Democratic house of which Mr. Crisp was speaker. It was passed by the senate when the Republicans were in the minority, and the act was signed by Grover Cleveland as President. Is it not somewhat ridiculous to say that the Republicans forced the act through?—Philadelphia Press.

It has been noted that the daily list of marriage licenses in this county is much longer than it was a year ago. Another straw pointing to the beneficence of McKinley prosperity.—Omaha Bee.

The Fire Insurance Year.

New York Journal of Commerce: From present appearances it seems probable that a considerable number of the fire insurance companies will exhibit substantial gains in net surpluses in their annual statements for the current year, but the experienced underwriter is not impressed so favorably by the increases as the outside business man is likely to be. One important factor this year in swelling the book profits of the fire companies is the advance investments. Not a few companies will show more gain from this item than from fire underwriting.

The vitally important feature that will catch the attention of the outsider is the fact that the companies' earnings have been mainly on annual policies written in 1897, and term policies in that year, 1896, 1895, 1894 and 1893. As rates are averaging lower in 1898 than heretofore, owing to the innumerable rate reductions throughout the country, company managers state that the present figures are inadequate to yield profits when they are put to the test of actual experience in the running of business written under them. The profits soon to be displayed are, therefore, not good evidence of a satisfactory condition of fire insurance affairs.

The statements for the year ending December 31, 1899, will consequently not make as good a showing as those soon to be made public, even though rates are raised, as the 1899 results will be largely based upon the rates charged during 1898. Taken as a whole, the fire insurance business of the country seems to be in bad shape, and the principal difficulty at the present time seems to be the lack of confidence in the good faith of one another, which induces prominent companies to retire from organizations formed to regulate rates and commissions. It will require radical changes to again put fire underwriting on a healthy basis, particularly in the western states, where it appears to be on the verge of demoralization.

Hawaiian Sugar Production.

Honolulu correspondence: There are forty sugar factories in operation at present in this group, and a fair estimate of the crop for the current year (1898) will be 240,000 tons of 2,240 lbs. Regarding the production of cane and the yield of sugar per acre, of which you make inquiry, it may be stated that both are being steadily increased from year to year by the liberal application of such fertilizers as experience has proven to be best adapted to our soil and climatic conditions, combined with the intense cultivation now practiced throughout the group—the whole furnishing an example of better treatment of sugar cane than is perhaps furnished in any other country. It is the application of the same principles to cane and sugar that as a European is applying to beets and beet sugar. Under such favorable conditions a yield of thirty-five tons of plant cane per acre is not unusual. Nor is the extraction of 250 to 260 lbs. of sugar per ton of 2,000 lbs. of cane less unusual. These results, however, are only obtained by strict adherence to thorough cultivation and the adoption of the latest and most approved methods in the sugar house, aided by the abundant supply of artisan labor and expense necessary to secure these great advantages.

The "American Boy" Battleship. Every patriotic American hopes the school boys of the United States will succeed in their efforts to raise \$3,000,000, which will be used in building a battleship to be called the "American Boy." It costs great sums of money to build a warship, but you build up your health with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at small expense. This remedy is an appetizer, tonic, blood purifier and stimulant. It is for stomach, liver and bowel disorders.

Good Winter Remedy.

For farmers in the Eastern states is now being distributed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, free of charge, to H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, Room 565 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

The finely illustrated pamphlet, "The Sunshine State," and other publications of interest to all seeking new homes in the most fertile section of the West will serve to entertain and instruct every farmer during the long evenings of the winter months. Remember, there is no charge—address as above.

Thanksgiving Rates.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway will make special round trip rates for all trains November 23d and 24th, good returning until November 25, inclusive. For particulars apply at C. L. W. passenger office, McClure house block.

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MODEL HENHOUSE.

He Built It From a Pattern of His Wife's Gown.

Detroit Free Press: "When we moved to our present home," said the man who was telling the story, "we found no place to keep the few hens that we have. As fresh eggs are something that the entire household insists upon, I resolved to build a small chicken house that would be a model of its kind."

"But I found it no easy matter to plan a house that would not take up much room, and at the same time be unobjectionable to the neighbors."

"I puzzled over the situation for some time, and the day my wife left for a short visit to her sister I was about to give it up when I chanced to see a scrap of paper that my wife had left lying on the dining-room table."

"Absently picking it up to draw a few more plans upon, I noticed that it was already covered with some sort of design. Looking it over, I was thunderstruck to see that my wife had solved the problem that I had worked so long upon."

"Never for a moment had I suspected that my wife possessed any talent in that direction, but there it was before me in black and white, with its runways and laying boxes, its roosts and dusting pans, a perfect model of its kind."

"I hired a carpenter and we went to work to construct the house along the lines that my wife had drawn out with so much care. We were puzzled a little over the meaning of some of the lines, but we managed to follow the plan fairly well, and when it was finished I was honestly proud of it."

"When my wife returned home I took her out and showed it to her and congratulated her upon her success. She asked me what I meant and I showed her the plans that we had used. 'Goodness!' she gasped, 'that isn't a plan of a hen-house; it's the plan of my new gown!'"

The Nation's Thanksgiving.

Written for the Intelligencer.
Let us give thanks, O Nation!
For each wave of the Red, White and Blue,
As it waved o'er the sailor-soldier,
Who fought 'neath its folds so true.

Let us give thanks, O Nation!
For the dead who died to save;
For the bright young lives that lie buried
Beneath the dark of the ocean's wave.

Let us give thanks, O Nation!
Let each heart in sympathy prob,
As tears for loved ones are falling,
And we hear the stifled sob.

Let us give help, O Nation!
Till we lessen in every grief,
And cause each face to look to God,
Whence cometh a sweet relief.

And, again, we'll give thanks, O Nation!
As we march 'neath God's banner of life,
And clasp glad hands o'er its folds of peace
Sure of a land where there is no strife.

WHEELING, NOV. 22. NELLIE B. NEBR.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the past fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

For Catarrh, Hay-Fever, Cold in Head.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed, so cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York City.

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Admission 75 cents. Seats can be reserved without extra charge at C. A. House's Music Store on Wednesday morning, November 23, at 8 o'clock. Admission to gallery 50 cents. No reserved seats in gallery.

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RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Notice is hereby given that all grocery stores in the city will be open this (Wednesday) evening and close at noon to-morrow (Thanksgiving Day). By order of the Retail Grocers' Protective Association.

JOHN W. KENNEDY, President.

J